

THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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THE MOUNTAINEER

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Original Poetry.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

FOR EIGHTEEN SIXTY-ONE.

BY SMITH H. MILLER.

Was there anything stranger?
There's now more than danger
Of Columbia's fair Union dividing in twain;
Of such party division
And Christian contention,
May we, by God's mercy, unworthy realm,
We're thrust past the border
Of civil life,
Of freedom and order.
We've peace and we're quiet,
In spite of the riot
Of statesmen and teachers,
And know-nothing preachers,
Of shakers and quakers,
Of old Mormon takers,
And all undertakers,
Of every vile thing;
We pass on our way, never feeling dismay;
We work, and we worship; we dance and we sing.
Oh, don't but it's glorious,
In the face of a nation as mighty and great!
We enjoy every blessing,
That's worth while possessing,
While the Gods bid defiantly frown on their late.
Their union must perish,
By fury down trod,
While we'll spread abroad
And in righteousness flourish.
And surely nonplus us,
With vigor pursuing,
The Mormons undying;
The offer the measure;
The greater its treasure;
The thought was a pleasure,
To use us all up.
We boast them no malice; from out sorrow's
chalice,
We know they have yet to take more than a sup.
God through Joseph has spoken,
And let every tongue,
Of the latter-day troubles begin to appear;
His words come to pass,
For the Union, alas!
The salute have but little or nothing to fear.
Let us do but our duty,
In every relation,
And honor our station
In holiest beauty.
So shall nations assemble,
And vially tremble
At Zion's prosperity,
While they in adversity
Will murmur, in envy,
That an unlettered youth
Should prophesy truth!
That the whole world must see;
And tho' they perceive it, they'll hate to believe it;
How mighty, and merry, the Mormons will be,
G. S. L. City, Jan. 12, 1861.

Selections.

WEALTH.

WEALTH is in applications of mind to nature, and the art of getting rich consists not in industry, much less in saving, but in a better order, in timeliness, in being at the right spot. One man has stronger arms or longer legs; another sees by the course of streams and growth of plants where land will be wanted, makes a clearing to the river, goes to sleep, and wakes up rich. A clever fellow was acquainted with the expansive force of steam; he also saw the wealth of wheat and grass rotting in Michigan. Then he cunningly screws on the steam-pipe to the wheat crop. Puff, puff, O steam! The steam puff, and expands as before, but this time it is dragging all Michigan at its back to hungry New York and hungry England.
Wealth begins in a tight roof that keeps the rain and wind out; in a good pump that yields you plenty of sweet water; in two suits of clothes, so as to change your dress when you are wet; in dry sticks to burn; in a good double-breasted coat; in three meals; in a horse or locomotive to cross the land; in a boat to cross the sea; in tools to work with; in books to read; and so, in giving, on all sides, by tools and auxiliaries, the greatest possible extension to our powers, as if it added feet, and hands, and eyes, and blood, length to the day, and knowledge, and good will.
He is the rich man who can avail himself of all men's faculties. He is the rich man who knows how to draw a benefit from the labors of the greatest number of

men, of men in distant countries, and in past times. The same correspondence that is between the stomach and water in the spring, exists between the whole of man and the whole of nature.
Wise men are not wise at all hours, and will speak five times from their taste or their humor, to once from their reason. The brave workman must replace the grace or elegance forfeited, by the merit of the work done. No matter whether he makes shoes, or statues, or laws. It is the privilege of any human work which is well done to invest the doer with a certain haughtiness. He can well afford not to condescend, whose faithful work will answer for him. The mechanic at his bench carries a quiet heart and assured manner, and deals on even terms with men of every condition. The artist has made his picture so true, that it disconcerts criticism. The statue is so beautiful that it contracts no stain from the market, but makes the market a silent gallery for itself.

An infinite number of shrewd men, in infinite years, have arrived at certain best and shortest ways of doing, and this accumulated skill in arts, cultures, harvestings, curings, manufactures, navigations, exchanges, constitutes the worth of our world to-day.

Success consists in close application to the laws of the world, and, since those laws are intellectual and moral, an intellectual and moral obedience.

Nature arms each man with some faculty which enables him to do easily some feat impossible to any other, and thus makes him necessary to society. This native determination guides his labor and his spending. He wants an equipment of means and tools proper to his talent. And to save on this point, were to neutralize the special strength and helpfulness of each mind. Do your work, respecting the excellence of the work, and not its acceptableness. This is not much economy, that, rightly read, it is the sum of economy. Profligacy consists not in spending years of time or chests of money—but in spending them off the line of your career.

The crime which bankrupts men and states, is job-work—declining from your main design, to serve a turn here or there. Nothing is beneath you, if it is in the direction of your life; nothing is great or desirable, if it is off from that. I think we are entitled here to draw a straight line, and say, that society can never prosper, but must always be bankrupt, until every man does that which he was created to do.

Spend for your expense, and retrench the expense which is not yours. Alston, the painter, was wont to say, that he built a plain house, and filled it with plain furniture, because he would hold out no bribe to any to visit him, who had not similar tastes to his own.

In England, the richest country in the universe, I was assured by shrewd observers, that great lords and ladies had no more guineas to give away than other people; that liberality with money is as rare and as immediately famous a virtue as it is here.

The true thrift is always to ascend on the higher plane; to invest and invest, with keener avarice, that he may spend in spiritual creation, and not in augmenting animal existence. Nor is the man enriched in repeating the old experiments of animal sensation, nor unless through new powers and ascending pleasures, he knows himself by the actual experience of higher good, to be already on the way to the highest.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A SKETCH OF ARISTOCRATIC GRANDEUR.

The Duke of Sutherland is the grandest of all the northern nobility; his income is nearly \$2,000,000, but, like a wise man, as the ladies will say, he leaves the business of it mostly to his duchess. This lady is the most magnificent representative of her title that England can boast of. Every one has heard of her splendid philanthropy. The London correspondent of the N. O. Delta describes her in the following terms:

"She is a woman almost of colossal stature, and yet of vast dignity of deportment, and what is rare in the mighty of size, of infinite taste to set off her handsome person, and what is rarest of all in any one, wonderfully good humored. This lady should have a world-wide reputation as a politician, if she be rightly represented. She is the chief of the whole ladies, and gentlemen too, and should there be a difficulty with any one of them, and my Lord Palmerston finds his arts and the fascinations of Cambridge house, his residence, growing of little value, and refractory are passed over to the glorious duchess; for no man in his senses, and with a spark of the chivalry we yet pride ourselves upon possessing, would think of saying nay to the Duchess' invitation to spend two or three days at one of her country residences, where, of course, everything is at once put commode *à la* for the man she has to deal with. If he love art, his representatives are called from the cream, and there is a veritable festivity of all that is great in artistic life—science, music, beauty, sporting or sterner philosophy—no matter, while the taste of the honored guest is pandered to; and it must be a stern and peculiar temperament that can resist the words of friendly sympathy, of counsel and interest, with which woman overcomes the strongest, by gently gliding into the sympathies and the confidence of the friend she aims at winning. Sir Robert Peel knew the wonderful power of this great lady right well, and flung up his post as prime minister rather than consent to the duchess remaining attendant upon the Queen, as mistress of

the robes, and with all the chances of political influence open before the courtiers, which she knows so well how to make use of. And what a correct department is that for the duchess—the highest in the gift of the Queen—though it sounds rather low, to look after the clothes. The duchess sits in the same carriage with the Queen on all great occasions, and is her right-hand woman. The splendor of her dress in dressing is touched for from the fact that she has an artist at her residence in town constantly devising combinations for costumes, and when she has hit upon anything grand for the duchess it is woven expressly for her, and then the whole bon-work, and the remainder of the stuff not used in the single dress wanted, is destroyed, so that it may not come into menial wear than hers. This is of course only for court and grand ball costumes.

HOW DOES DROWNING CAUSE DEATH?

It has been thought that the lungs of persons drowned become filled with water instead of air, and that to this way life is extinguished. This view is not correct. Very little water is usually found in the air passages in such cases. The spinter muscles, like faithful guards stationed before the portals of those sensitive organs, prevent its entrance. Dr. J. H. S. Beau, of the hospital La Charite, at Paris, lately read before the Academie des Sciences, an interesting paper on this subject, in which, after detailing some conclusive experiments made on dogs, he infers that in animals that are drowned the very circumstance that the mouth and nose are under water causes a spasm, which shuts close the respiratory organs, and thus arrests breathing. The small quantity of frothy water found in the air passages comes, he says, from the first inspiration only, no second inspiration being possible during immersion, because of the spasm of the glottis. Death by drowning, then, according to Dr. Beau, bears a close resemblance to the suffocation induced by a tetanic contraction of the muscles which preside over and direct respiration.

WHO IS LAMORICIERE?

We are often asked who Lamoriciere is. Briefly, this is the history of the man who has undertaken the defense of the southern power of the French Republic.

Lamoriciere is a French General who achieved great distinction in the French war against Abd-el-Kader in Algeria. He belongs to a respectable but not a wealthy family, and in 1830, was a simple officer in the French army. By his own courage and ability he forced himself forward, and the war in Algeria is but a record of his many and great military achievements.

It was to Lamoriciere that the gallant but unfortunate Abd-el-Kader, after his cause had become hopeless, surrendered himself. The French general promised that the great Arab chieftain should not be detained in France, but sent to Egypt or Syria. Louis Philippe, however, set aside the solemn engagements of his officer, and the Emir was kept in a French prison from 1843 till 1851, when he was released by Louis Napoleon, at the urgent request of the late Lord Londonderry, and sent to Damascus, where he now resides.

The fame that Lamoriciere achieved in Algeria was greater than that of any of his fellow-generals. He was a great favorite with his soldiers for his dash and bravery, and amongst military men was highly esteemed for his extensive knowledge of his profession.

After the conquest of Abd-el-Kader, Lamoriciere retired from the army for a short time, and was elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, in which assembly he acted with the "left centre" or moderate reformers.

When Louis Philippe resolved to sacrifice M. Guizot, and yielded to the popular cry for reform, Lamoriciere was appointed commander of the National Guard of Paris. This was in February, 1848, only a few hours before the revolution broke out. The appointment of the popular general was thought would please the populace, and allay the rising storm. It did not, however, do so. Even Lamoriciere, although he strove hard to do it, could not save him.

During the republic Lamoriciere was always a member of the assembly, and more than once in office under both Lamartine and Cavaignac.

On the bloody night of December 2, 1851, he was seized in his bed by order of Louis Napoleon, and with all the greatest French generals—Cavaignac, Bledin, Leflo, Changarnier, Charras, and others—thrown into prison for a short time and then exiled.

THURLOW WEED ON THE CRISIS.

"NO MORE COMPROMISES"—"NO BACKING DOWN."

With two or three exceptions, the suggestions of the *Evening Journal*, having an adjustment of the controversy which threatens to divide the Union, for their object, have elicited from the republican press, in this and other States, responses in the spirit of these head lines. That our views encounter the "vigorous resistance" of our political friends, causes less of surprise than of regret.

We have, on two or three former occasions, started our political friends by suggestions quite as distasteful. More than thirty years ago, when those with whom we acted, politically, were discussing the policy of rejecting Mr. Van Buren, as minister to England, we remonstrated, first with senators personally, and then in our paper, predicting that such rejection would result in making Mr. Van Buren President. We stood alone, however, and the deed was done. Our prediction and its fulfillment are on record.

Again, a few years subsequently, when the United States bank re-charter became an element and an issue in the Presidential election, we shocked distinguished statesmen, and brought the whig party down upon this journal, by "cutting loose" from the bank, and warning our party that it "would never rise to the surface with that mill-stone around its neck."

We differ again with our political friends. That difference, however, would be very slight with most, and disappear entirely with others, if we could but look into the future from the same standpoint. To do this, it is indispensable that all should realize that the presidential election is over; that there was virtually but one question involved in the conflict, viz: that the territory devoted by the Missouri compromise, to freedom, should not be invaded by slavery; that the freedom of Kansas assured, the territorial question may now be safely left to natural laws; that, as a party, we were indebted to the fully of our adversaries for the triumph we achieved, and that, until their aggressions were renewed, our mission was ended; and that, finally, the madness which swayed pro-slavery councils for six years, has culminated in an openly avowed determination to dissolve the Union.

When republicans all "back down" to the slave, and the slave, in turn, is left above the political horizon, they will discover that the duties of the partisan and the patriot harmonize; that the principles of the republican party, derived from the political fathers, teach devotion to the Union as our first duty. All high and holy aims and reforms can be best accomplished in the Union. Dissolved, the great experiment of self-government is a failure. Dissolved, the aspirations for pervading prosperity and happiness, a high civilization, and an exalted nationality, are vain.

We shall not consider the political bearings of the question, further than to say, that in doing our whole duty to the Union, we shall not, in any sense or degree, impair the strength or demoralize the organization of the republican party. If it were otherwise—if there was anything in the principles or platform of the republican party inconsistent with the laws, the Constitution, or the Union, who would doubt which way the path of duty leads, or hesitate to follow it? But happily there is no such conflict. There is perfect accordance and agreement between republicanism and the Union. We can be faithful to both.

We come now to the consideration of the real question, the magnitude and fearfulness of which is but imperfectly comprehended. This question must have a violent or a peaceful solution. Its timely import will be appreciated when we reflect that the consequences resulting from the former alternative are most to be dreaded. We should do all that can be done, in the way of justice, equality, conciliation and forbearance, to avert a conflict, but if all efforts in that direction prove fruitless, it is better to rebuke treason, enforce the laws, and preserve the Union, cost what it may, than suffer its dismemberment.

But it is asked, What can be done? This question can be best answered when the popular mind tones down sufficient to be willing that anything should be done. We are prepared to say that an efficient, but not revolting, fugitive slave law should be passed, and that its passage should be followed by a repeal of personal liberty laws. We are almost prepared to say, that territories may be safely left to take care of themselves, and that, when they contain a population which, under the census, entitles them to a representative in Congress, they may come into the Union with state governments of their own framing, provided, of course, that they conform to the Constitution of the United States. This, in view of the surroundings of the territory belonging to the republic; in view of the fact that for four years, at least, freedom will have fair play; and in view, also, of two other elements, we may now confide the future of the territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those who are to inhabit them.

Or, if this suggestion is inadmissible, there is another which contemplates a division of the remaining territories of the United States, as in 1829, when the Missouri compromise line was established. To this we shall be told that the compact was violated, and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be no again, but not in our generation, or the next,

nor, indeed, until the lessons of the last six years have been forgotten!

The prevalent sentiment, however, rejects all "compromises," and that, if it is to be accepted as our ultimatum, terminates the controversy. And yet what matter of difference between individuals, families, communities, states, or nations, was ever settled by "compromise"? Wars, but for the spirit of "concession," would be interminable. Even victorious armies never refuse terms to the vanquished. Conquered cities in the hour of capitulation, and at the mercy of the victors, receive "concessions." Shall we, then, at variance with our own kindred, close the door against the possibility of an adjustment? Admit that, while threatening treason, while organizing armies to overthrow the government, they have passed the boundary of negotiation, let us remember that they are blinded by passion, and endeavor to reason both for them and ourselves. That party to a controversy nearest right—that party which is conscious of least wrong—can best afford to manifest a spirit of conciliation.

But in this controversy we are not wholly blameless. If there are beams in our neighbor's eyes, there are motes in our own. Too many of us forget that when this Union was formed, slavery was the rule—freedom the exception. While we—climate, soil, and interest favoring and seconding our sentiments and sympathies—have been working out, other states, with adverse complications and elements, have worked more deeply into slavery. Thousands upon thousands of our citizens, enslaved by feelings to which we are neither wholly insensible, with no slavery to oppose at home, have deemed it their duty to demand the abolition of slavery elsewhere, forgetting, in their zeal, that it exists in the Southern States under the Constitution, and with the consent of our fathers, who bound themselves and their descendants to obey that Constitution. Societies have been formed, presses established, tracts distributed, and emissaries sent into the slave states, teaching that slavery is sinful and that slaves ought to be emancipated. These lessons, in harmony with all the humanities of civilization, were easily learned. But in learning them, we did not find written on the same page, nor in the same chapter, that in our efforts to abolish slavery, we should provide indemnity to the owner. When we refer, as we often do, triumphantly to the

paralyzing effects of the same act of Parliament.

It will, and may be said, that we are forgetting the words, the wrongs, encroachments, aggressions, and outrages of slavery. True. We choose to do so just now. It is a new and novel position, for we have been all our life showing up the dark side of the slavery picture. But in view of a fearful calamity, there is no want of consistency or of fidelity in going to the verge of conciliation, with the hope of averting it. Then, after all honorable offers of agreement have been exhausted,—

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON SECESSION.

Attorney-General Black, in reply to a note from President Buchanan, gives his legal opinion on secession. The following extracts are his views on the collection of duties; a subject of considerable importance in the States at the present time.

The Attorney-General says:—"The law requires that all goods imported into the United States within certain collection districts shall be entered at the proper port, and the duty thereon shall be received by the collector appointed for and residing at that port. But the functions of the collector may be exercised anywhere at or within the port. There is no law which confines him to the custom house, or to any other particular spot. If the custom house were burnt down, he might remove to another building; if he were driven from the shore, he might go on board a vessel in the harbor. If he keeps within the port, he is within the law. A port is a place to which merchandise is imported, and from whence it is exported. It is created by law. It is not merely a harbor or haven, for it may be established where there is nothing but an open roadstead, or on the shore of a navigable river, or at any other place where vessels may arrive and discharge or take in their cargoes. It comprehends the city or town which is occupied by the mariners, merchants, and others who are engaged in the business of importing and exporting goods, navigating the ships, and furnishing them with provisions. It includes, also, so much of the water adjacent to the city as is usually occupied by vessels discharging or receiving their cargoes or lying at anchor and waiting for that purpose.

"The first section of the Act of March, 1833, authorized the President, in a certain contingency, to direct that the custom house for any collection district be established within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel. But this provision was temporary, and expired at the end of the session of

Congress next afterwards. It conferred upon the Executive a right to remove the site of the custom house, not merely to any secure place within the legally established port of entry for the district—that right he had before—but it widened his authority so as to allow the removal of it to any port or harbor within the whole district. The enactment of that law and the limitation of it to a certain period of time now past, is not, therefore, an argument against the opinion above expressed, that you can now, if necessary, order the duties to be collected on board a vessel inside of any established port of entry. Whether the first and fifth sections of the Act of 1833, both of which were made temporary by the eighth section, should be re-enacted, is a question for the legislative department.

"Your right to take such measures as may seem to be necessary for the protection of public property, is very clear. It results from the ownership of the forts, arsenals, magazines, dockyards, navy-yards, custom-houses, public ships and other property which the United States have bought, built, and paid for. Besides the Government of the United States is authorized by the Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 8), to 'exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever.' * * * over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings.' It is believed that no important public building has been bought or erected on ground where the Legislature of the State in which it is, has not passed a law consenting to the purchase of it and edging the exclusive jurisdiction. This Government, then, is not only the owner of those buildings and grounds, but, by virtue of the supreme and paramount law, it regulates the action and punishes the offenses of all who are within them. If any one of an owner's rights is plainer than another, it is that of keeping exclusive possession and repelling intrusion. The right of defending the public property includes also the right of recapture after it has been unlawfully taken by another. President Jefferson held the opinion, and acted upon it, that he could order a military force to take possession of any land to which the United States had title, though they had never occupied it before, though a private party had taken possession of it.

In regard to the right and expediency of coercing a seceding State, Judge Black takes the same ground as the President in his Message. He denies the right of coercion, and thinks that the employment of force must of itself practically result in disunion.

A MIGHTY RIVER.

The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has an area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers of Europe that empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean. The plain is entirely covered with a dense primeval forest, through which the only paths are those made by the river and her numerous tributaries. This forest is literally impenetrable. Humboldt says that a Mission station might be only a few miles apart and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other, along the windings of small streams. Even the wild animals get so involved in the dense masses of wood—even the jaguar—that he live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkeys whose domains they have invaded. The trees measure from eight to twelve feet in diameter, and the intervals are occupied by shrub-like plants, which, here, in these tropical regions, become aborescent. It is navigable for two thousand miles from the ocean, and its torrent projects as it were, into the ocean, more than eight hundred miles, perceptibly altering its waters at this distance from the American shore.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

Place her among flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and sometimes folly; annoyed by a dew-drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, and ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle; the zephyrs are too rough, the showers are too heavy, and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rose-bud. But let real calamity come, rouse her affections, enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then how her heart strengthens itself, how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle—give her a child, a bird, anything she loves and prizes, to protect, and see her, as in a relative inaction, raising her white arms as a shield, as her own blood crimson her upturned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her in the dark places of earth, awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing, her presence a blessing. She disputes, inch by inch, the stride of the stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away, pale and abashed. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of patient endurance, and goes forward with less timidity

than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable, but united in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery, the centre from which radiates the charms of existence.

GENERAL JACKSON AND THE BULLY.

On his return from legislating, Jackson was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and his conduct in that capacity gave rise to various myths, one of which, known apparently in the States as "the Russell Bean anecdote," (under the name our hero,) has assumed, after many variations, the following shape, which is amusing enough to deserve to be authentic. Once during court, a great hulking fellow, armed with pistol and bowie-knife, took it upon himself to participate before the shanty court-house and cursed the judge, jury, and all there assembled, in set terms. "Sheriff," sang out the judge, "arrest that man for contempt of court, and confine him." The sheriff found it impossible. "Summon a posse," said the judge. The posse did not like the job, as the fellow threatened to "shoot the first skunk that came within ten feet of him." "Mr. Sheriff," said the judge, "summon me." "Very well, judge," said the sheriff, "I suppose I must." Jackson walked up with his pistols, and said, "Now surrender, you infernal villain, this very instant, or I'll blow you through." The man put up his pistols, with the word, "There judge, it's no use; I give in." A few days afterwards, being asked his reason, he said, "Why, when he came up I looked him in the eye, and I saw shot, and there wasn't shot in any other eye in the crowd; and so I says to myself, says I, how, it's about time to sing, small, and so I did."

HOW MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARE APPOINTED.

The apportionment of members of Congress is made in the following manner: When the complete returns of the census shall have been returned to the department of the interior, it will be the duty of the chief of that bureau to divide the whole number of free persons into equal fractions, and to assign an additional member.

Miscellaneous.

THE KORAN.—The Mohammedan Bible was written at different periods, about A. D. 610, in the Korish Arabic, and this fine language was precluded to be that of Paradise. Mohammed asserted that the Koran was revealed to him, during a period of twenty-three years, by the angel Gabriel. The style of the volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise; and is sometimes almost sublime. Mohammed admitted the divine mission both of Moses and of Jesus Christ, and that Mohammed was the apostle of God. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143, and into English and European languages about 1702. It is a rhapsody of 3,000 verses, divided into 114 sections.

FOUR of the smallest horses in the world were recently brought to Windsor for the purpose of being shown to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The proprietor, a Mr. Williams, had brought them from Africa. They are stallions, of perfect symmetry, well matched, being all of a color, dark brown, and the highest of them is barely 31 inches.

COUNT CAVOUR, ever since his twenty-third year, has been devoted to that opposition to the tyrants of Italy, which he has lately so successfully waged.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on the 4th. The visit only lasted two hours.

THE Zoological Gardens in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, has just been enriched by two magnificent lophophores, birds from the Himalayas Mountains, the dazzling plumage of which has procured them the name of the golden bird.

A writer in the London *Shipping Gazette* styles the iron screw steamships, now extensively employed in navigating the waters of Northern Europe, as "sea-going coffins." Not less than six or seven of them were lost (five foundered) in a gale October 3rd and 4th, the loss of life amounting to about two hundred persons.

THE HIEROGLYPHS OF EGYPT.—It is well known that some remarkable confirmations of disputed historic statements in the Pentateuch have been derived from the deciphered inscriptions of the ancient oppressors of the Hebrew people. It is not so generally known, however, that now every species of Egyptian hieroglyph is so well understood that there is no inscription existing of which a true translation cannot, with time and patience, be obtained. This result is one of the greatest triumphs of modern philological research, and is due to the labors of Young, Champollion, Bunsen, and a dozen other investigators, some of whom have spent in this work the labor of more than half a life.